

State of Delaware FY 2021 Title II Formula Block Grant

Program Narrative Addendum

1. Program Narrative (submit in Category 2)

For FY 2021, all states must submit an addendum that includes the new information required by the JJRA. The addendum must:

- **Describe how the state plan is supported by or takes account of scientific knowledge regarding adolescent development and behavior and regarding the effects of delinquency prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions on adolescents; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a).** – The Delaware state plan is informed by the latest scientific data and research-informed approaches to adolescent development and behavior and regarding the effects of juvenile prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions through the promotion of evidence-based programming throughout our juvenile justice service system. This includes placing a scoring emphasis on programs that utilize evidence-based approaches during the competitive bid process.
- **Contain an analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(i).**
- DSCYF provides gender specific programming for juveniles receiving treatment in its facilities.
 - training and aware of risks girls face impact scores differently for males and females.
 - integrate in programming but sleep in residential
 - grace cottage is residential and programming ART, T4C, is gender responsive
 - all core programmings/evidence based programming is gender responsive but not gender specific.
 - all community based programs are gender responsive and aware, but not specific to all girls programming.
- **Contain a plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(ii).**
- DSCYF provides gender specific programming for juveniles receiving treatment in its facilities.
 - not too many girls in YRS, not separating is best practice. used to have gender specific, but weeded out when evidence based programming developed. gender specific programs didn't use to be evidence based. only use EB programs now. gender neutral and gender informed
- **Contain a plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(iii).**

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- DSCYF provides programming for juveniles statewide. The JJAG also coordinates across agencies to ensure rural areas in the state receive adequate services.
 - community based programming is statewide: biggest provider is VisionQuest-umbrella programming, marry programming that would fit their needs.
- **Contain a plan to provide alternatives to detention for status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, and others, where appropriate, such as specialized or problem-solving courts or diversion to home-based or community- based services or treatment for those youth in need of mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorder services at the time such juveniles first come into contact with the juvenile justice system; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(iv).** – Delaware facilities that process juveniles are physically monitored annually and provided desk monitoring at least once annually to reinforce state policy regarding the processing of status offenders. Delaware codified the statewide Juvenile Civil Citation Program which provides an alternative to detention for status offenders. In addition, Delaware has featured a Drug and Mental Health Court calendar that is now operating in its second decade. That calendar is available in the adult and juvenile court system. The calendar resides in the Family Court for juveniles. The Department of Children Youth and Their Families (DSCYF) has jurisdiction over the entire child welfare service delivery system, including youth detention for youth awaiting adjudication and adjudicated youth. The Department's comprehensive case management system is utilized to provide services in the least restrictive, but most appropriate manner based on a series of assessment tools. Survivors of child trafficking receive advocates from the court and temporary placements are made with approved foster care providers until a permanent placement option is identified for the youth. Delaware will continue its current efforts to maintain the utilization of these services.
- **Contain a plan to reduce the number of children housed in secure detention and corrections facilities who are awaiting placement in residential treatment programs; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(v).** – Delaware approaches the reduction of the number of children housed in secure detention facilities who are awaiting placement in residential treatment through a multipronged approach. One approach involves a concerted effort of the juvenile's case management team to identify all options available to place juveniles in the most appropriate, but least restrictive setting. Another approach is to regularly identify new residential treatment providers to ensure the ability to make immediate referrals when appropriate. This process has been successful during the previous 6 years as youth held securely for treatment within the Ferris School has had a decreasing annual census. Delaware will continue its current efforts to maintain the utilization of this approach.

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- **Contain a plan to engage family members, where appropriate, in the design and delivery of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment services, particularly post-placement; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(vi).** – By policy parents and/or guardians are included in the person-centered treatment planning of all youth engaged in Delaware’s child welfare service system. The person-centered plans require the engagement of the parent and/or legal guardian in the delivery of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment service delivery for youth identified to be at risk of justice system involvement through post-placement treatment services. As DSCYF views the person-centered treatment planning process critical for all youth in their service system, they do not place an emphasis on the engagement of the parents or legal guardians of the youth in any are of service over another. Parents or legal guardians are engaged from the beginning of service delivery until a youth is no longer in their service system. This includes a period of time post-placement after a youth has returned home from residential treatment as well. **Delaware will continue to utilize this approach.**
- **Contain a plan to use community-based services to respond to the needs of at- risk youth or youth who have come into contact with the juvenile justice system; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(vii).** - The Department of Children Youth and Their Families (DSCYF) has jurisdiction over the entire child welfare service delivery system, including the management and referral of community-based services to respond to the needs of at-risk youth. The Department’s comprehensive case management system is utilized to provide services in the least restrictive, but most appropriate manner based on a series of assessment tools. The youth’s case management team uses the list of available community providers and resource centers to shape the person-centered treatment plan.
- **Contain a plan to promote evidence-based and trauma-informed programs and practices; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(viii).** - The Delaware state plan is informed by the latest scientific data and research-informed approached to adolescent development and behavior and regarding the effects of juvenile prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions through the promotion of evidence-based programming throughout our juvenile justice service system. This includes placing a scoring emphasis on programs that utilize evidence-based approaches during the competitive bid process.

Further, in 2012 Delaware utilized federal Community Mental Health Block Grant (CHMBG) and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT) funds to transform juvenile behavioral health services for adults and juveniles. A substantial part of the system transformational efforts involved behavioral health parity and the requirement that trauma-informed care be included in all person-centered treatment planning efforts from juveniles to adults that are being served by the state public service system.

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- Contain a plan that shall be implemented not later than December 21, 2020, to—
 - I. **eliminate the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery, unless credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others.** – [Delaware House Bill 211](#) was signed into law on September 6, 2016. It eliminates the use of shackling of pregnant juveniles.
 - II. **eliminate the use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles, unless—**
 - (a) **credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; or**
 - III. **reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and credible risk of escape that cannot be reasonably minimized through any other method; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(ix).** – [Delaware House Bill 211](#) was signed into law on September 6, 2016. It limits the use of shackles and other physical restraints on children appearing in juvenile delinquency proceedings except in situations where the court determines that the use of restraints is necessary and there are no less restrictive alternatives that will prevent flight or physical harm to the child or other courtroom participants.
- **Provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreations, health, and welfare programs) in the state; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(8).**
- All Title II funded programs undergo a process in which a review panel reviews each application. Those programs utilizing evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency approaches are prioritized for funding. The review panel consists of CJC staff and juvenile justice agency stakeholders who are familiar with juvenile justice research and practice. The JJAG also meets to discuss coordination of Juvenile Justice efforts throughout the state.
- **Provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to record 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(18).**
- All state agencies serving juveniles in Delaware have policies and procedures in place to protect the rights of the recipients' privacy.

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- **Provide that the designated State agency will**
(A) to the extent practicable give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically-based;
(B) from time to time, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of State and local needs, that it considers necessary**34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(22).**
- All Title II funded programs undergo a process in which a review panel evaluates each application. Those programs utilizing evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency approaches are prioritized for funding. The review panel consists of CJC staff and juvenile justice agency stakeholders who are familiar with juvenile justice research and practice.

The CJC monitors awarded subgrantees quarterly and maintains consistent communication to ensure the progress and effectiveness of the programs. The Juvenile Justice Specialist and JJAG review the 3-year plan annually to ensure the state needs are being met, the grant funded activities are effective, and plans for necessary modifications.

- **Provide for the coordinated use of fund provided under the award with other Federal and State funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(28).**
- The CJC and JJAG coordinate across agencies to leverage existing resources in order to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of funds. The JJAG approves all Title II funding after review and discussion.
- **Describe policies, procedures, and training in effect, if any, for the staff of juvenile state correctional facilities to eliminate the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation, including by developing effective behavior management techniques; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(29).**
- The Division has established policies on Use of Force and Behavior Management. Attached is the Use of Force policy – we use the Handle with Care model/restraint technique. All staff are initially trained upon hire and then recertified every year.
- Training - Staff complete a two-week academy followed by an intensive field training program that requires test out before the employee can work on the floor with youth.
- CBT – Cognitive Behavior Training- the Division uses CBT as our behavior modification model in all of our facilities – the Division worked with David Roush to implement Dr. Aaron Beck's model.
- Isolation – attached is the room confinement policy for Stevenson House .. the other facilities have a similar policy. Per ACA (American Correctional Association) standard, a youth cannot stay behind the door more than 5 days without

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administrative intervention.

- **Describe:**
 - **(A) The evidence-based methods that will be used to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral, and treatment for juveniles who—**
 - (i) request a screening;**
 - (ii) show signs of needing a screening; or**
 - (iii) are held for a period of more than 24 hours in a secure facility that provides for an initial screening; and**
 - **(B) How the state will seek, to the extent practicable, to provide or arrange for mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment for juveniles determined to be in need of such treatment; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(30).**

All youth under DSCYF care management receive a comprehensive assessment that informs their care management and helps shape their care and helps the care management team identify the most appropriate resources to meet the needs of the individual. That plan includes screening for mental health, substance use or co-occurring disorders. This is administered all youth irrespective of the service delivery system within the Department. That information is maintained in Department-wide care management and information system known as FOCUS. Focus allows a care manager to see a comprehensive set of services offered to a youth from any division within DSCYF's service system. A juvenile determined to be in need based upon the initial assessment, or a juvenile that returns to the DSCYF's system of care is immediately linked to the appropriate MH, SUD or COD services.

- **Describe how reentry planning by the state for juveniles will include—**
 - **(A) A written case plan based on an assessment of needs that includes—**
 - (i) the pre-release and post-release plans for the juveniles;**
 - (ii) the living arrangement to which the juveniles are to be discharged; and**
 - (iii) any other plans developed for the juveniles based on an individualized assessment; and**
 - **(B) Review processes; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(31).**
- MPACT assessment - Modified Positive Achievement Change Tool Assessment – every youth receives this risk and needs assessment upon entrance into the division and every 4 months thereafter. This tool assists the probation and facility staff in developing case plans to meet the needs and reduce the risk of the youth.
- This tool is evidence based and based on Delaware assessment data.
- DSCYF/DYRS' case plan and re-entry planning policies are attached. All youth on probation and in a facility receive a case plan.
- For youth in a facility – re-entry planning starts at entry. All youth have an intake meeting, monthly treatment team meeting and a re-entry/aftercare meeting to ensure

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the aftercare plan is appropriate.

- **Describe policies and procedures, if any, to—**
 - **(A) Screen for, identify, and document in records of the state the identification of victims of domestic human trafficking, or those at risk of such trafficking, upon intake; and**
 - **(B) Divert youth described in subparagraph (A) to appropriate programs or services, to the extent practicable; 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(33).**

DSCYF, in conjunction with the State Office of the Child Advocate, screen for; identify; and document in records of the state the identification of victims of domestic human trafficking, or those at risk of such trafficking upon intake and those youth are diverted to appropriate programs or services to the extent applicable. Those services include but are not limited to the alternative placement with family members; foster care placement, or assistance in the location and/or reunification with family members. Some youth over the age of 16 may receive assistance in securing housing accommodation via the State Rental Assistance Program if an exhaustive search for next of kin has been completed and if the youth demonstrates a capacity to live independently.

If the state has additional changes to its previously approved 3-Year Plan, the program narrative sections (youth crime analysis, goals and objectives, activities and services) described below must be submitted in Category 2. Otherwise, provide a statement that there are no additional changes to the approved 3-Year Plan beyond the new narrative provided in the Addendum.

The program narrative should be double-spaced with 1-inch margins, not exceeding 30 pages of 8½ by 11 inches, and use a standard 12-point font, preferably Times New Roman. Pages should be numbered “1 of 30,” etc. The tables, charts, pictures, etc., including all captions, legends, keys, subtext, etc., may be single-spaced and will count in the 30-page limit. Material required under the Budget and Budget Narrative and Additional Attachments sections will not count toward the program narrative page count. Applicants may provide bibliographical references as a separate attachment that will not count toward the 30-page program narrative limit.

“No changes have been made to Delaware’s 3-year plan” Data and funding reports have been updated in the 3-year plan. Goals & objectives remain the same.

The following sections should be included as part of the program narrative, if the state has changes to the previously approved 3-Year Plan:

a) Description of the Issue

Analysis of juvenile delinquency problems (youth crime) and needs. States

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are required to provide an analysis of juvenile delinquency problems in, and the juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of, the state (including any geographical area in which an American Indian tribe has jurisdiction).

The analysis is developed to inform the state's proposed plan. The plan is to include a description of the manner in which proposed activities and funded programs are expected to resolve the identified juvenile crime problems and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs, and to link identified problems and needs with the state's proposed budget, goals, and priorities.

The analysis is to be based on the most recent data available by county, parish, or city. Refer to the Juvenile Problem/Needs Analysis [here](#) for examples of additional data elements.

- b) **Goals and objectives.** Goals are broad statements that identify the proposed plan's intended short- and long-term results, are derived from the crime analysis, and respond to the identified needs and problems. Objectives are more specific, actionable, and quantifiable statements that further define each goal and specify the means to measure program performance.

In this section, (1) describe the state's goals and objectives, (2) indicate the priority ranking for each goal, and (3) briefly explain how the state proposes to accomplish them.

For each goal and all of its subsidiary objectives that the FY 2020 Title II award will fund, identify the relevant program areas using the list of OJJDP's program area and activity titles in the Formula Grants Program Areas [here](#). (Program areas are groups of projects or activities with common or similar goals and objectives.)

Link each goal and/or objective with the delinquency problem/need analysis.

- c) **Implementation (activities and services).** In this section, states are to describe if there are any updates that include a new service, activity, or project category added to the approved 2018 3-Year Plan. The narrative should be specific and concrete in elaborating how the state will achieve the goals and objectives.

Delaware's three-year plan has not undergone significant changes from the 2018-2020 plan already on-file. The goals and objectives are unchanged.

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Updates from Checklist

4. A statement affirming it has met the requirement that the SAG; “Shall participate in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan prior to submission to the supervisory board for final action;”

Delaware affirms that the SAG shall participate in the development and review of the state’s juvenile justice plan prior to submission to the supervisory board for final action.

5. a statement affirming it has met the requirement that the SAG; “Shall be afforded the opportunity to review and comment, not later than 30 days after their submission to the advisory group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the state agency designated under paragraph (1)”

Delaware affirms the SAG shall be afforded the opportunity to review and comment, not later than 30 days after their submission to the advisory group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the state agency designated under paragraph (1).

6. a statement affirming it has met the requirement that the SAG advise the state agency designated under paragraph (1) and its supervisory board;

Delaware affirms it has met the requirement that the SAG advise the state agency designated under paragraph (1) and its supervisory board.

7. A statement affirming that the SAG has and/or will ; “Submit to the chief executive officer and the legislature of the state at least annually recommendations regarding state compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13);

Delaware affirms that recommendations regarding compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) are submitted to the chief executive officer and the legislature of the state annually.

JJAG Recommendations

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group proposes the following recommendations to guide Juvenile Justice planning activities and resources throughout the state:

1. The JJAG will review, discuss, and vote on legislation related to juvenile justice and lend support to bills that are consistent with the JJAG’s goals. The JJAG Bail & Legislation Subcommittee will be the first to review, discuss, and vote on the bills. They will then present to the full JJAG who will review, discuss, and vote on the bills. The JJAG will subsequently provide its final recommendations to the CJC Legislative Committee and the Criminal Justice Council.
2. The JJAG understands the importance of Juvenile Diversion and supports the expansion of diversionary opportunities. The JJAG recommends expanding and raising awareness of pre-arrest diversion, specifically Civil Citation.

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3. The JJAG recommends investing in prevention-based services for youth. Members of the JJAG and its Subcommittees will work to identify areas of need and under-served populations who could benefit from an infusion of prevention-based programming. When appropriate and available, the JJAG recommends dedicating financial resources to meet the preventative needs of the community.
4. The JJAG recommends studying available data on school drop-out rates, incidents of youth violence, and poverty to determine areas of need, types of resources needed, and where to target resources in order to combat juvenile delinquency and promote healthy communities statewide.
5. The JJAG recognizes that a small number of high-risk repeat juvenile offenders perpetuate the majority of juvenile violent crime. Therefore, the JJAG recommends directing appropriate resources to this population to treat and prevent further violence effectively and efficiently.
6. The JJAG recognizes the dangers gang involvement poses to youth who are at risk of juvenile justice involvement, as well as to youth who are reentering the community after system involvement. The JJAG recommends researching and implementing effective, evidence-based gang awareness, prevention, and extraction programs. The JJAG also recommends exploring mentoring options, especially for reentering youth who need a continued, consistent supportive relationship and role model.
7. The JJAG recognizes re-entry services and coordination are essential for a youth's successful return to the community after exiting secure detention. The JJAG recommends continuing efforts to analyze and improve community and home-based support services, as well as cross-agency collaboration and communication to ensure a seamless transition. The JJAG recommends committing state and federal resources where applicable and available to meet the needs of the DSCYF.
8. The JJAG recognizes the importance of leveraging existing resources and efforts at every stage of the Juvenile Justice System. The JJAG recommends inventorying existing resources, facilitating coordination between agencies, increasing awareness of resources to the general public, and creating a centralized, easily accessible location for this information.
9. The JJAG recommends exploring new evidence-based practices, while also enhancing and expanding existing evidence-based practices, to facilitate sustainable positive change and success for youth and their families. The JJAG recommends allocating state and local resources, when applicable and appropriate, to fund evidence-based programs designed to strengthen families as a means to limit youth involvement in the juvenile justice system.
10. The JJAG understands that improving youth outcomes involves youth service agencies outside of the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems. Therefore, the JJAG recommends supporting the youth continuum of care through available state and federal resources.
11. JJAG recognizes that youth of color have disproportionate contact with the juvenile justice system. As a result, JJAG's RED Subcommittee will examine the role of adverse childhood experiences and resilience assessments within programs designed to assist youth in the juvenile justice system. The Subcommittee continues to review aggregated data of race, ethnicity, and gender correlated with arrests, detention, incarceration, and other juvenile justice involvement. JJAG recommends state and federal resources be identified to help individually tailor services and supports for youth of color who experience disproportionate juvenile justice contact.

8. A statement affirming that the SAG will: "Contact and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system;"

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Delaware affirms that contact and regular input is sought from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the JJ system. The Delaware Juvenile Justice Department maintains statutory authority over all juvenile detention and juvenile correctional facilities. The Executive Director of the JJ Department serves on the SAG and provides regular opportunities for SAG members to meet with juveniles who are currently under their jurisdiction to gather input.

9. A statement affirming that the State will; “Provide for the active consultation with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the development of a state plan which adequately takes into account the needs and requests of units of local government, except that nothing in the plan requirements, or any regulations promulgated to carry out such requirements, shall be construed to prohibit or impede the state from making grants to, or entering into contracts with, local private agencies or the advisory group;

Delaware provides for the active consultation with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the development of the state plan which takes into account the needs and requests of units of local government. Delaware has regional youth justice teams that met quarterly throughout the past year, providing opportunities for communication between the state agency, units of local government, and other local justice stakeholders. This structure gives localities an opportunity to give input into the state plan and juvenile justice priorities.

10. A statement affirming that it will provide for an equitable distribution of the assistance received under section 222 [34 U.S.C. § 11132] within the state, including in rural areas.

Delaware provides for an equitable distribution of the assistance received within the state, including in rural areas. This occurs through the creation of the state regional youth justice teams that help inform local entities as well as the state about challenges and needs throughout the state. This information, in conjunction with youth crime analysis data, helps inform the funding decisions made.

11. an analysis of juvenile delinquency problems in, and the juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of, the State(including any geographical area in which an Indian tribe has jurisdiction), a description of the services to be provided, and a description of performance goals and priorities, including a specific statement of the manner in which programs are expected to meet the identified juvenile crime problems (including the joining of gangs that commit crimes) and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of the State;

While juvenile arrests have decreased since 2015, juvenile crime continues to plague Delaware communities. Though lower than 2015, juvenile arrests and juvenile violent crime, specifically aggravated assault for male juveniles, have increased in 2019. Homicides have remained low, with 0 in 2019, however it is important to analyze and respond to aggravated assaults due to the fact juveniles commit non-fatal shootings. It is also important to note that vehicle theft has steadily increased over the years and law enforcement, specifically Wilmington Police Department and New Castle County Police Department, have connected vehicle thefts with drive-by shootings. Even if juveniles themselves are not committing the majority of the shootings in Delaware, “Most victims and identified suspects were juveniles at the time of their first Delaware arrest (89% and 79%, respectively) (SAC 2019).” This illustrates the importance of intervening as early as possible to prevent juveniles from future criminality and victimization.

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<i>Juvenile Shooting Suspects & Victims, 2015 to 2019</i>					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Juvenile Suspects	11	17	10	16	14
Juvenile Victims	9	9	13	16	35

The majority of the shootings occur in either the City of Wilmington or the City of Dover, with shootings more prevalent in Wilmington. Wilmington comprises 60-80% of the juvenile shootings depending on the year. Both cities have significant gang issues. (SAC 2016). The JJAG has recognized that gang violence has been a factor in juvenile crime and has prioritized this issue. According to the SAC 2019 shooting report, Black males are disproportionately affected, comprising 63% of juvenile shooting suspects (9 out of 14) and 83% of juvenile shooting victims (29 out of 35). Therefore, resources will be directed to the at-risk youth and communities to analyze the determining factors of youth gang participation and juvenile violence. In doing so, Delaware will also keep in mind the historical oppression that has led to environments plagued with violence and prioritize racially sensitive approaches that aim to heal generational trauma. Delaware's RED subcommittee will continue to work to assess and address points in the juvenile justice system where minorities are disproportionately represented.

In order to effectively prevent juveniles from committing serious crimes, the JJAG recognizes that the system as a whole must function as an effective, efficient continuum of services that prioritizes those with the highest risks and needs. Prevention occurs at every step in the system. For example, if re-entry is effective, the juvenile is less likely to recidivate, thus preventing a future crime. The system must be able to coordinate and communicate efficiently in order to leverage existing resources to best serve juveniles. Title II funds will be utilized to prevent juvenile crime, with a focus on violent crime in Wilmington and Dover. While the focus is on preventing a juvenile's initial involvement in crime, this could also encompass approaches that prevent crime by improving the overall juvenile justice system.

12. A description of an analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, including the types of such services available and the need for such services;

All of DSCYF-YRS services are gender informed, however, in alignment with evidence-based approaches, few are gender-specific. DSCYF-YRS utilizes a risk and responsivity assessment tool called the MPACT (modified positive achievement change tool) that weighs gender as a variable. Each youth ordered to the Division for probation supervision receives an MPACT between adjudication and sentencing to assist the court in determining level of supervision and court ordered conditions. Youth receive updated MPACTs every 4 months thereafter on supervision. All community-based programming for probation/aftercare (Parole) clients are gender responsive and aware. However, they are not specific to just females.

VisionQuest provides statewide services in all areas of the state, they provide the below services, one of which is gender specific.

- Pre-Trial Case Management
- Accountability

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- Community Service
- Girls Self Esteem
- Guided Recreation
- Street Smarts
- Casey Life Skills
- CBS - Cognitive Behavior Self-Counseling
- FFT- Functional Family Therapy
- ART - Aggression Replacement Therapy
- Sanctuary

Grace Cottage – Level 4 (Staff Secure)Residential Program: Grace Cottage is one of three Cottages aligned to the Residential Cottages. The Grace Cottage housing unit houses only female residents, however the female residents attend school and programming with the male residents of the other two Cottages aligned to the Residential Cottages - Snowden and Mowlds Cottages. The below evidence-based services are offered at the Cottages - all are gender responsive, not solely gender specific.

- ART - Aggression Replacement Therapy
- T4C - Thinking for a Change
- Seven Challenges - Drug and Alcohol treatment
- Yoga

The following existing Prevention Services in the DSCYF-DPBH are coordinated throughout the state: Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program (PSSF), Delaware Fatherhood and Family Coalition (DFFC) Families and Centers Empowered Together (FACET), Intensive Family Consultation (IFC), Separating and Divorcing Parent Education Program (SDPE), Substance Abuse Block Grant (SABG), Youth Response Unit (YRU), Intervention K-5 (school districts statewide), Suicide Prevention, and DPBH Treatment Services: Crisis Bed Services, Day Treatment, Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation (ECMHC), Family Based Mental Health Services (FBMHS), Family Peer Support, Functional Family Therapy, Inpatient Hospital, Mobile Response and Stabilization Services – Crisis Services, Multisystemic Therapy, Outpatient Services, Partial Hospitalization/Day Hospital, Residential Services, Therapeutic Support for Families. Please see the following link for more information on each service: <https://kids.delaware.gov/prevention-and-behavioral-health-services/services/>

Due to the fluctuating juvenile violence, these resources are needed in order to prevent and treat those most at risk. By utilizing these evidence-based approaches, Delaware implements programs in a way that does not over or underserve those in need.

13. Does the plan include a description of a plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency;

The State of Delaware plans to continue providing the previously described gender-responsive services for prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Any additional programs funded by Title II will also be gender responsive and/or gender specific. Due to the fluctuating juvenile violence, specifically among Black male juveniles, these resources are needed in order to prevent and treat those most at risk. By utilizing these evidence-based approaches, Delaware implements programs in a way that does not over or underserve those in need.

14. A description of a plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas?

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The programs listed in question 12 serve youth statewide, including Delaware's rural areas and will continue to do so. DSCYF-DPBH funding takes into account the lack of resources in rural areas when determining funding allocations, as does the JJAG when determining Title II Program funding allocations.

15. A description of a plan to provide alternatives to detention for status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, and others, where appropriate, such as specialized or problem-solving courts or diversion to home-based or community-based services or treatment for those youth in need of mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorder services at the time such juveniles first come into contact with the juvenile justice system

The previously described services, as well as Delaware's Juvenile Civil Citation program serve as alternatives to detention for status offender, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, and others. Currently, Delaware also has two mediation programs in place: the Restorative Justice Conferencing Program run by the Delaware Center for Justice (DCJ) in New Castle County, and the Victim-Offender Mediation Program run by The Center for Community Justice (CCJ) at People's Place in Kent and Sussex Counties. "These programs are the primary alternative case resolution programs under Delaware Title 11. VII. Ch. 95. The General Assembly finds and declares that: The resolution of felony, misdemeanor and juvenile delinquent offenses can be costly and complex in a judicial setting where the parties involved are necessarily in an adversary posture and subject to formalized procedures; and Victim-offender alternative case resolutions can meet the needs of Delaware's citizens by providing forums in which persons may voluntarily participate in the resolution of certain criminal offenses in an informal and less adversarial atmosphere. This is all done with the assistance of highly qualified staff and volunteer mediators/facilitators" (DCJ 2020). In Kent and Sussex counties, CCJ accepts pre-arrest referrals from the community and offers juveniles student classes. These include a Conflict Resolution Class (CR) and a Shoplifter's Alternative (SA) class. These classes are generally court ordered as a term of arbitration, or a requirement of probation. Delaware will continue to utilize the described services.

30. Provide assurances that— (A)Any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; (B) Activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and (C) No such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved;

Delaware affirms that any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.

39. Provide that the state, to the maximum extent practicable, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court so as to provide for— (A) data in child abuse or neglect reports relating to juveniles entering the juvenile justice system with a prior reported

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history of arrest, court intake, probation and parole, juvenile detention, and corrections; and (B) a plan to use the data described in subparagraph (A) to provide necessary services for the treatment of such victims of child abuse or neglect;

Delaware affirms that, to the maximum extent practicable, a system has been implemented to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to that juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court. FOCUS and DELJIS are statewide data systems for Child Welfare, DYRS and the Courts; these databases streamline record keeping and service delivery through software in all of Delaware's counties, regions, and facilities. Local detention staff are able to query the database and determine whether the juvenile or the family is involved in a child welfare case and provide relevant information to the court for establishing a pre-trial release and treatment plan. A second database (DELJIS) which contains all court records is housed in the Judicial Department and is accessible to all judges, magistrates and probation offices. Delaware plans to continue to utilize and coordinate this data to ensure the necessary services for the treatment of victims of child abuse or neglect and to utilize the databases to gather data in child abuse or neglect reports relating to juveniles entering the juvenile justice system with a prior reported history of arrest, court intake, probation and parole, juvenile detention, and corrections.

45. Provide an assurance that the agency of the State receiving funds under this title collaborates with the State educational agency receiving assistance under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) to develop and implement a plan to ensure that, (A) the student records of adjudicated juveniles, including electronic records if available, are transferred in a timely manner from the educational program in the juvenile detention or secure treatment facility to the educational or training program into which the juveniles will enroll;(B) the credits of adjudicated juveniles are transferred; and(C) adjudicated juveniles receive full or partial credit toward high school graduation for secondary school coursework satisfactorily completed before and during the period of time during which the juveniles are held in custody, regardless of the local educational agency or entity from which the credits were earned; and in order to support educational progress—

There is an MOU between the SEA, DSCYF, and the school districts that establishes the credit transfer process. DSCYF is considered a credit awarding agency (a school district), therefore credits may be obtained while the juvenile is in the secure treatment facility (Ferris). The MOU details the timeline and responsibilities for each step in the transfer process and all are to be completed in a timely manner. Transition planning begins 30-45 days before the juvenile's date of discharge. DSCYF provides the youth's educational documentation to the schools/districts a week prior to this meeting. Records are transferred a week prior to youth leaving secure care. Please see the attached MOU for details.